

the sequelae. No doubt it is due to this fact that medical teaching lays little emphasis upon the subject. Not only are infections of the throat the most frequent disease during childhood, but, in their results, they are among the most serious.

Reference Committee on Reports of Officers:

Dr. Philip Mills Jones, California, read the report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Officers of the American Medical Association:

I. President's Address.

(a) Medical Education:

We endorse opposition to the course of certain physicians in organizing or conducting incompetent medical schools, and we believe that the moral weight of this Association, together with the publicity which will eventually follow the work of the Council on Medical Education, will secure the proper uplifting of medical education in the United States. The honest activity of the various boards of examiners, cooperating with the Council, will be of inestimable value in securing this result.

(b) American Medical Association Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry:

We most earnestly commend the work of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and the president's views thereon, and we commend to the Board of Trustees the further and permanent continuance of this work. We most strongly recommend that the members of this association confine their prescriptions to articles contained in the United States Pharmacopeia, the National Formulary, or such as have been approved by the American Medical Association Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. . . .

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

By GILES S. PORTER, M. D.

Director

"Trichinosis in California.—Trichinosis was first recognized as a distinct infection in 1860, and twenty-five years later, in 1886, the first cases of record occurred in California. Dr. W. D. Groton of Susanville reported to Dr. Gerrard G. Tyrrell, secretary of the California State Board of Health, four cases of this disease that had occurred in his practice. The patients were members of an Italian family who had eaten the Italian style of raw sausage. The symptoms of the disease were typical and specimens, which were sent to Dr. Levi C. Lane of San Francisco, proved positive. . . .

"Another case of the disease was reported the same year from Livermore. This case was in a German boy who worked in a butcher shop. The case was attended by Dr. W. S. Taylor of Livermore, who recognized the symptoms as those of trichinosis but who was unable to obtain any history of the patient having eaten pork until the day before the boy died, when he admitted that he had eaten some fresh pork and beef chopped together, seasoned with salt and pepper. He had eaten this mixture raw about one week before his illness began.

"Since that time trichinosis has been reported in California rather consistently, but during recent years the apparent incidence of the disease has been increased greatly. While most cases that have been reported in California, like the first cases in 1886, have found their sources in the consumption of raw sausage, a considerable number of cases have been traced to the use of undercooked pork meat and a wide variety of pork products. In 1930, 151 cases were reported, and in 1931 forty cases were reported. Nearly all of the evidence that has been gathered in connection with these cases shows that the infection came from home-slaughtered pork or home-prepared products eaten raw or insufficiently cooked. In 1932, so far, nineteen cases of this disease have been reported. . . ."

"Warning Against Eating Mussels Is Issued.—Laboratory examinations of mussels that have been gathered along the northern California coast indicate that they are poisonous at the present time for human consumption. Individuals who may go to the various beaches along the northern California coast are warned not to eat mussels because of the danger of contracting mussel poisoning.

"Dr. Giles S. Porter, Director of the State Department of Public Health, has placed a quarantine on all mussels within the coast area from Monterey County to the Klamath River in Del Norte County, with the exception of the bay of San Francisco. Poisonous mussels are not found in the bay waters, but they are found in other coastal waters. Under the provisions of this quarantine order, the sale or offering for sale of mussels gathered within the specified areas for the period of May 16 to September 30 is prohibited."

"The Importance of Mental Hygiene.—Dr. J. M. Toner, Director of the State Department of Institutions, has issued a mimeographed bulletin to employees of state institutions which bears the title 'An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.' In this publication Doctor Toner states that it is obvious, in view of the rapidly increasing mental problem, that definite measures of prevention must be established. He states that a program of prevention cannot be developed within the gates of the institutions. The field of work lies in the various communities of the state. Doctor Toner says:

"We all realize that while the progress in physical hygiene during the past century has been most spectacular, we have made no such remarkable accomplishments in the field of mental hygiene. This might have been expected since the problems presented by physical disease are more obvious and more readily attacked by scientific methods of research. Textbooks of medicine written today speak of many diseases as of the past; smallpox, diphtheria, bubonic plague, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and other physical diseases, which in the past were costly in human lives and happiness, no longer present a terrible menace to progressive peoples who possess the facilities of modern public health service. What modern science has accomplished in the control of physical diseases can be duplicated, we feel sure, in the field of mental disease. The term 'mental hygiene' itself is a recent one in the common language of the people. The interest in this field has increased tremendously, so that at the present time it might well be said that more money is expended upon research in the problem of mental hygiene in one year than was expended in all historical times previous to about 1915. It is hoped that the Department of Institutions of the State of California will soon be among the leaders in the program of scientific investigation in the field of mental hygiene. The results of this program of prevention will not only be a measure of great value in the improvement of human life but likewise a very significant investment, promising large dividends in reducing the tax burden to the people of California. The ancient adage 'An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure' is most relevant in the field of delinquency and insanity."

"Placer County Children Immunized.—Nine physicians of Placer County, in cooperation with the county health officer and the California Department of Public Health, offered immunization against diphtheria to school children of Placer County. As a result, in a single week 1237 children received the benefits that come through the provision of this protective measure.

"In the high mountainous district of the Sierra Nevada, where snow is still present, many children walked as far as six miles through the snowdrifts to receive their immunization. In five of the rural schools the entire student body was inoculated with the protective material. . . .

"There was no unusual prevalence of diphtheria throughout the county which instigated this campaign. It was undertaken purely and simply as an insurance measure against the appearance of diphtheria in this county. The physicians, health officer, school authorities, and parents are to be commended for the wisdom and foresight that they have shown in carrying out this campaign successfully. The physicians are particularly deserving of commendation, for they sacrificed a great deal of their time and energy for the public good."

"A Key to the White House Conference.—The coming follow-up of the White House Conference which will be held in California in the near future is arousing considerable interest throughout the state. One of the publications of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection—the key volume to the whole series, entitled 'White House Conference, 1930'—tells the whole story of the conference briefly and in readable fashion. This publication contains the significant leading speeches of the conference, including those of President Hoover and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairman of the conference, together with abstracts of the articles of all conference committees and the committees' recommendations. As a large edition of the book was published, it has been possible to make an attractive edition with board covers, which is available at the nominal cost of fifty cents, including postage. This book can be obtained from the office of the White House Conference, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

"This summary volume of the White House Conference serves a real purpose in guiding the well-intentioned efforts of civic and social groups. Workers in the field of child welfare are turning to this volume as an invaluable source-book and guide."

"Los Angeles Girl Wins State Health Essay Contest.—The Gorgas Memorial Institute of Preventive Medicine in Washington, D. C., has announced that Miss Helen L. Gunderson of the Los Angeles High School is the winner of the state prize offered by the institute for having submitted the best California essay on the subject of 'Mosquitoes—Their Danger as a Menace to Health and the Importance of Their Control.'

"This contest was participated in by high school students from every State and the District of Columbia, and fifteen thousand manuscripts were submitted. High school winners were chosen by faculty members and a Gorgas medal and a cash award were made to each winner. From the winning high school essays the state judges selected the best state paper. Mr. Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Giles S. Porter, Director of the California Department of Public Health, and Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, were the judges who passed upon the California essays."

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M. D.

Secretary-Treasurer

News Items, July 1932

When the legal calendar of the Board of Medical Examiners is called at Native Sons' Hall, San Francisco, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, July 12, 1932, the following licentiates are presumed to answer to complaints and citations to show cause why their licenses to practice in California should not be revoked:

Alexander, Charles B., M. D., conviction, violation Washington banking laws.
Alexander, Isaac, M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau fraud.
Armitstead, Reo B., M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau fraud.
Bonaventura, Filberto, M. D., federal narcotic conviction.
Buree, Samuel P., M. D., state narcotic conviction.
Citron, I. Jesse, M. D., alleged narcotic violation.
Collier, Francis, M. D., narcotic violation.
Cooper, Burpee, M. D., state narcotic conviction.
Dean, Charles J., M. D., federal conviction, bankruptcy laws.
Glaeser, William Edward, M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau fraud.
Kergan, J. T., M. D., narcotic violation.
MacLaughlin, Robert, M. D., violation probation.
McVey, Charles L., M. D., commitment.
Niemann, Theo Henry, M. D., narcotic violation.
Patee, Eliphalet, M. D., alleged illegal operation.
Pullman, Maurice (chiropodist), for final judgment.
Purcell, Edward, M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau fraud.
Rinaldo, Eugene, M. D., permanent writ of prohibition reported dissolved.
Staples, Aubrey, M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau fraud.

Stewart, Charles M., M. D., conviction for violation of Harrison Narcotic Act.
Tracy, Coyle, M. D., aiding and abetting.
Van Tassel, Fred H., M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau frauds.
Vasko, John R., M. D., U. S. Veterans' Bureau frauds.
Zachariah, Simon, M. D., narcotic violation.
Teran, Carlos Hidalgo y, M. D., narcotic violation.

"Dr. I. Jesse Citron, found not guilty yesterday by Federal Judge William P. James of charges that he illegally prescribed large quantities of narcotics for the late Alma Rubens, motion picture actress, faces new accusations. Shortly after Judge James had made known his findings after a four-day trial without a jury and having the case under submission for two weeks, announcement was made in San Francisco by Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, that Doctor Citron will be brought before the board July 12 for trial by a state body on the same charges. Evidence introduced in federal court will be used against the physician in the new hearing. The Harrison Narcotic Act, under which Citron was indicted on thirty-five counts and tried before Judge James, is purely a revenue measure and has no bearing on prescribing by physicians of drugs for addicts, the judge said in his decision. 'Enactment of legislation to control the amount of drugs prescribed for patients by physicians is within the power of the states. The state also has the power to license and take away licenses,' Judge James said. 'Prescribing of drugs is purely a matter of good faith on the part of the physician.' . . . Narcotic agents testified that Doctor Citron prescribed 91 grains of one drug and 135 grains of another powerful narcotic for Miss Rubens in a thirty-five day period. Miss Rubens died after a brave fight against the horrors of narcotic drugs" (Los Angeles Examiner, June 2, 1932).

According to reports, Joseph Freed on May 6, 1932, in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 or serve 125 days in the city jail, sentence being suspended, and he was placed on probation for six months.

"Dr. C. B. Alexander, well known Alhambra physician, will fight extradition to Vancouver, Washington, where he was scheduled to appear yesterday for sentence on a fraud conviction in connection with the closing of the American Security Bank. . . . Dr. Alexander was president of the now defunct bank" (Los Angeles Examiner, May 19, 1932).

Reports relate that Harrison B. Hulse, M. D., former probationer on a narcotic charge, on June 4 pleaded guilty in the Police Court of Pasadena to a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve fifty days in jail. Fine paid.

"C. R. Jackson, self-styled doctor, sought here since September 30, 1930, on charges of issuing fictitious checks, is under arrest in Oakland, California, Detective Lieutenant P. J. Slattery announced today. Jackson, according to Slattery, passed bogus checks on several downtown merchants and at the State college, where he enrolled in a Spanish class. He represented himself as a doctor, Slattery said the merchants reported" (San Diego Tribune, May 11, 1932). (Previous entry, June 1931.)

"Accused of violating Section 17 of the State Medical Practice Act, L. Lee Krauss, alleged promoter of a birth control motion picture billed for Suisun tonight and Wednesday, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn to in Police Judge W. T. Kelly's court. . . . The film, 'No More Children,' was advertised in a local newspaper. . . . Krauss posted bail and left at once for Woodland to confer with his attorney. . . . (Vallejo Times-Herald, May 17, 1932). It is said that Krauss claims to be a graduate of the New York College of Chiropractic, 1914; also of the J. S. Riley College of Chiropractic, Washington, D. C., 1924; and is said to assert that the "Bureau of Moral and Hygiene Education, Inc.," of New York belongs to him.